

ALLIES CONTINUE TO PUSH FORWARD SLOWLY BUT SURELY

and the combined forces are seeing to it that they don't stop.

"The fighting to-day has not been very heavy, but it was severe enough to keep the Kaiser's entire army on the move all along the line. The allied troops are tired, but are exceedingly cheerful. There is a general determination to win. I saw many German prisoners. They look war worn."

RUSH TROOPS TO FRANCE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
OSTEND, Sept. 9.—German forces at Ostend which were waiting to take over the levy demanded from Ghent were summoned to-day to proceed with all speed to join the army in France and started instantly for the south.

The Germans are apparently alarmed at the progress of the battle in France, where it is reported their right wing has been checked. It is estimated that 60,000 men are moving south to France, the corps apparently passing between Oudenarde and Grampont.

Large numbers of German wounded have been in the Dotted line forest near Courtrai since Monday.

RUN TRAINS INTO FRANCE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9.—The Cologne Gazette prints a despatch from a correspondent at Montmedy, in the Department of the Meuse, saying that German trains are running into France as far as Montmedy and that the German engineers are building a railway line around the city, employing French prisoners to clear the railway tunnels.

No news of importance was received in Berlin to-day from either the eastern or the western theatre of war. Great interest is shown here in the situation of the hard pressed Austrian army.

GERMANS AUTOMATS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, September 9.
A French officer just back from the front, after praising the terrible work of the "brave little ciphers," meaning the 75 millimeter French guns, said: "The Germans fight without enthusiasm, but they fight well. One would say they were automats. Unlike the French, they never stop to rescue a comrade nor do they pay any attention to their dead or wounded, but march on over heaps of slain comrades, victims of our quick rifles."

"If they retreat it is simply in the face of greatly superior numbers. They are like ants, innumerable ants."

This man praised the scouting work of the German aeroplanes, saying that the moment a regiment changes its position it is certain to receive a visit from a German aeroplane and shortly after this the German fire changes its direction and shells begin to fall thick on the new position.

SENLIS NOT DAMAGED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Sept. 9.—According to the Journal des Debats the battle at Senlis, thirty miles north of Paris, raged Wednesday last from morning to the afternoon. The town was occupied by a British force, supported by French light cavalry and African troops.

They held their ground until noon. At that time Germans poured in dense masses from all the villages near by converging on Senlis, which had to submit to a rather heavy bombardment. Several monuments and buildings, including the cathedral, were damaged.

The first Uhlans appeared about 1 o'clock, coming from the direction of Crepy-en-Valois and Nanteuil. The allies then retired in good order after destroying the stores. The Germans entered the town an hour later. According to their custom they entered the houses and drove out the residents, forcing them to march before them. A few business houses were pillaged, but this was the only harm done. Chantilly, according to this account, was saved from destruction by the devotion of the Mayor of the town.

PARIS GETS LITTLE NEWS.

"Not Going Badly." Is All It's Told of Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, September 9.
While the battle news is favorable from the whole line, it is especially so from the French left, where the elements of the advanced defence of Paris have been able to take part, but beyond the official bulletins it is impossible to learn more than, "It is not going badly at all."

The Echo de Paris, quoting a Copenhagen despatch estimating that the Germans have lost more than 100,000 killed already, says:

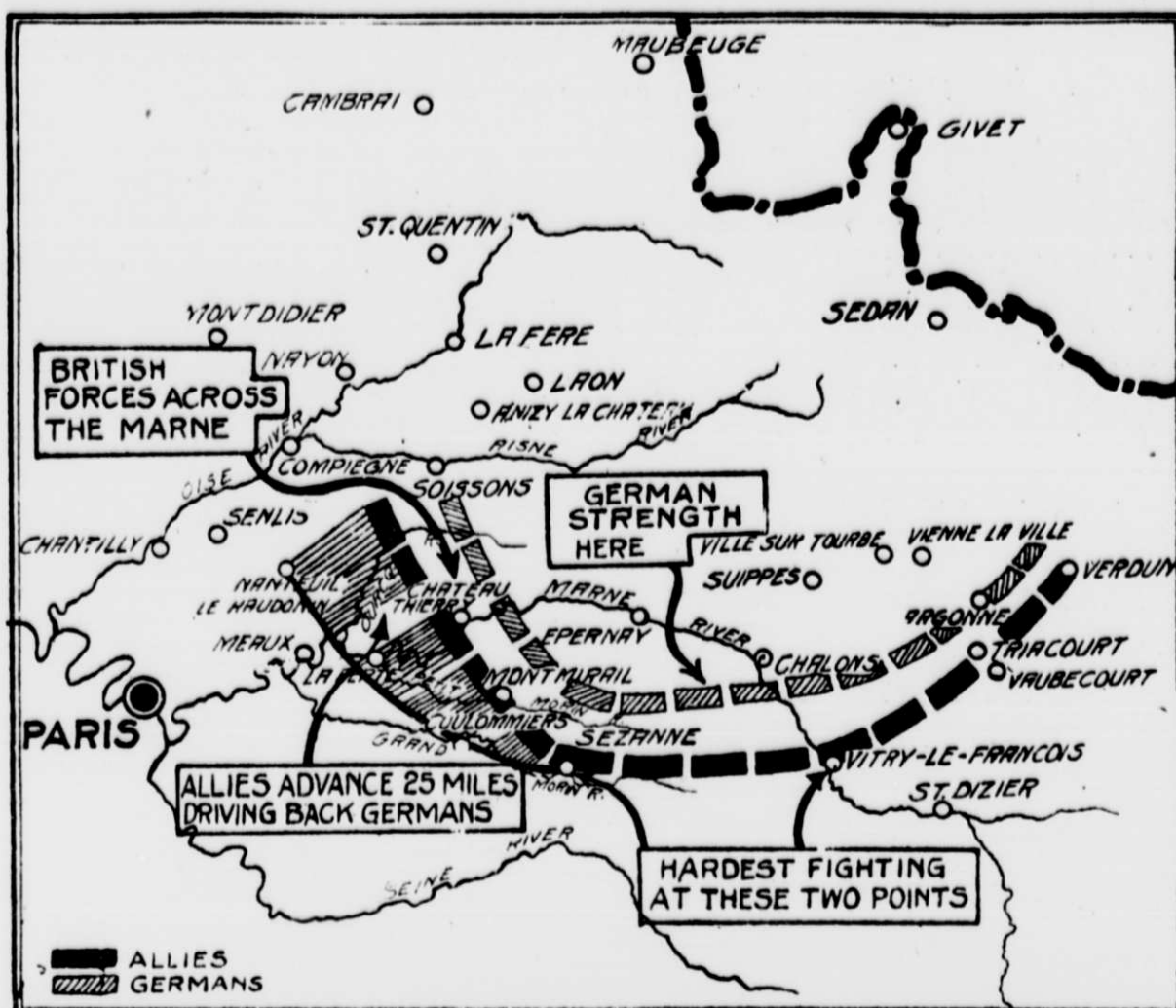
"Special garrisons have been formed in France as depots for reservists, re-engaged troops and volunteers where they are drilled in readiness to be sent to the front to fill gaps caused by the casualties. These depots so far have only been drawn on for 2 per cent. of their effective combatants, that is, if France has a million men in the fighting line 20,000 have been put out of action, of which it may be estimated that 20 per cent. are dead."

MINES LASHED TO PLANKS.

Germans Try New Ruse With Explosives in North Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Express says mines lashed to planks have been seen floating in the middle of the North Sea by persons who arrived at the Danish port yesterday.

A Grimsby trawler reports finding an unoccupied ship's boat at sea and when the crew of the trawler fixed a line and started to tow her there was a terrific explosion, a mine evidently being attached to the boat.



In the great battle to the northeast of Paris the French have advanced their front on their left wing about twenty-five miles.

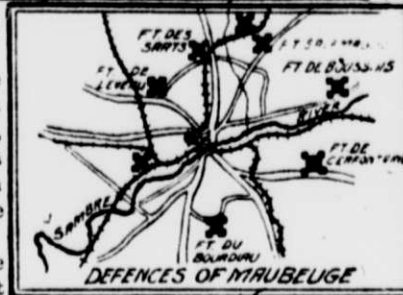
This advance is indicated in the above map by the shadings from the original lines of the allies to the present positions which they are occupying. Their line has thus been pushed to the front from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, Meaux and Sezanne past Montmirail, beyond the Ourcq River and to a favorable position in the Marne Valley. In this advance they have been ably assisted by the British, who have forced their way across the Marne and are in advantageous positions for an attack upon the German right.

The hardest fighting, however, was along the centre, from Sezanne to Vitry-le-François. Here the Germans had assembled their greatest strength and were making use of such reinforcements from East Belgium and Luxembourg as had come to the relief of the worn out troops of Gen. von Kluck's army.

They were opposed by French and British artillery, which had been able to choose commanding positions. It is said that the allies have been inflicting enormous losses upon the Germans on account of the advantageous positions which they hold.

The French, according to reports, are acting on the offensive along much of the line, and they claim that the strategy of Gen. Joffre in retreating from the Belgian frontier southward is being crowned with success.

Maubeuge, it is claimed by the Germans, has fallen. If this is true it would release a force which has been estimated from 75,000 to 100,000 men, which



would be of great value to the Germans in their present position in the Marne Valley.

For this reason the success or failure of the Germans at this point becomes of considerable importance.

The defenses of Maubeuge are shown in the small map. To the north of the town are the three important defenses of Fort de Leveau, Fort de Sarts and the Fort de Boussois. To the south are the two important fortifications of de Cerfontaine and de Bourdieu. These forts all lie within a perimeter of about eighteen miles. They are built around the centre of the fortress of the city itself, and they were constructed for the most part after the war of 1870, but have been increased and modernized in recent years.

OCEANIC IS WRECKED ON THE SCOTCH COAST

Captain and Crew Saved From British Cruiser. Formerly White Star Liner.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 9.—The official news bureau of the Admiralty announced to-day that the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, taken over by the British Government and converted into a cruiser, has been wrecked on the north coast of Scotland.

The officers and crew were saved.

The Oceanic was the largest ship afloat when she made her maiden voyage to New York in 1899. Also she was the most luxurious in her fittings and furnishings. Her comfort made her popular long after she had been surpassed in size and speed by later ships.

The Oceanic was of 28,500 tons displacement, 705½ feet long over all and had a beam of 68 feet. She had seven decks and a passenger carrying capacity of 410 in the first cabin, 200 in the second cabin and 1,000 in the steerage. Her officers and crew numbered 394 persons.

SEIZES DUTCH LINER.

German Reservists From America Captured by British Cruiser.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Holland-America liner Noordam, which left New York, September 1 for Rotterdam with many German reservists aboard, has been captured by a British cruiser, according to a report sent out by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Noordam, with her passengers and cargo, has been taken to Queens-town. She is a vessel of 7,978 tons.

The departure of the Noordam from New York with several hundred passengers September 1 was attended by much secrecy, and few persons beyond those booked to sail on her were allowed on the pier at Hoboken. It was reported that the reason for this secrecy was that the Noordam had a number of German reservists aboard. The officials of the company in New York denied that this or other ships of the line were carrying the reservists of any country.

CAPTURE TWO GERMAN FLAGS.

Soldier Took One Single Handed—Gets Medal For Feat.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is officially announced that in the course of the fight engaged in along the Ourcq River two flags were taken from the enemy. The flags were brought this afternoon to the headquarters of the army of Paris. Gen. Gallieni has awarded the military medal to Private Infantryman Guillemard, who captured one flag single handed in hand to hand fighting. This flag belonged to the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, known as the Magdeburg Fusiliers. In 1870 this flag received the decoration of the Iron Cross.

HINT OF PEACE IN THE KAISER'S NOTE TO WILSON

Continued from First Page

we simply met on the train on the way to Washington. Our appearance together had no more significance than that. As to what happened in Washington, I refer you to the statement by Secretary Bryan printed in THE SUN this morning. It is correct so far as I am concerned, and I believe it covers your question completely."

The statement in THE SUN read: "It can be said on the highest authority that Mr. Straus did not make any definite proposal of any kind to Secretary Bryan or to the other diplomats. There was no intimation from Mr. Straus that he was speaking for the German Ambassador in any way. Mr. Bryan saw the German Ambassador the same day, but Mr. Bryan himself denied to-day that the subject of mediation or peace had been mentioned between them."

In regard to the despatches printed in the afternoon papers hinting that the Kaiser was making overtures for peace to President Wilson, Count von Bernstorff shrugged his shoulders and said: "I know nothing about that. I have a cablegram, however, from Berlin which says that the North German Gazette has published the text of a telegram from the Kaiser to President Wilson, but this telegram concerns the use made by British and French of dum-dum bullets and complaints of Belgian cruelties practiced against surgeons, nurses and wounded soldiers."

The Ambassador enlarged on this message by asserting that the Germans now have nothing to conceal, misrepresent or deny as to the reports of inhumanities practiced by German soldiers.

SHOW DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Packages Said to Be at Foreign Office in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Official denial was made at the White House to-day that an important message had been received from Kaiser Wilhelm, although the North German Gazette, the Kaiser's official paper, stated that such a message had been sent.

The German Embassy received to-day a despatch quoting the Frankfurter Zeitung with regard to the allegations that British and French troops have been using dum-dum bullets. The following is the text of the despatch: "The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that German officers while Louvain was burning brought pictures from the cathedral to the town hall for protection."

"Yesterday, at the Foreign Office in Berlin, dum-dum bullets in original packages, among them parcels with English stamps, were shown to thirty foreign journalists—pointed copper projectiles for Lebel rifle, with points deeply nicked on either side so as to break upon impact; package of steel manted bullets of later model, still in original package, which had noses cut squarely off, holes of five millimeters diameter, seven deep, drilled perpendicularly."

INDIAN TROOPS WERE THE "UNKNOWN FACTOR"

Lord Kitchener's Mystery Explained—30,000 Men Swell British Forces on Continent.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 9.—The nature of Lord Kitchener's "unknown factor" is now known. This "unknown factor," which has altered the situation at the front so decidedly, is the arrival of the Indian forces, consisting of two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, about 30,000 men.

Among the dozen Indian potentates accompanying the force are Sir Pertab Singh, Sir Ganga Bahadur, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Bhupindra Singh, Maharajah of Patiala.

A message from Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy of India, was read in the House of Commons this afternoon in which he said that nearly all of the 700 rulers of the native Indian States had unanimously rallied to the defence of the empire, offering the resources of their States and their personal services.

The Viceroy mentions one Indian potentate now 70 years old who demanded the right to serve in the field with his nephew, 16 years old, who is a member of the expedition.

Troops, horses, money and jewels are being offered freely by the native rulers, and one group of them is equipping a hospital ship.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet, the Viceroy says, has offered 1,000 troops, and rulers throughout Tibet are praying daily for the success of the British arms and for the repose of the souls of the dead.

The members of the House of Commons cheered the message repeatedly.

SIMLA, India, via London, Sept. 9.—The Viceroy announced to-day that India is contributing £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) toward the expenses of the Indian troops in the European war and that in addition the gift the Maharajah of Mysore, amounting to 50 lakhs of rupees, (£1,600,000) will be applied to the same purpose.

The Viceroy gave the outlines in council to-day of a proposal of the Government of India to negotiate reciprocal agreements with other British colonies regarding immigration problems.

The proposal suggests the issuance of a limited number of passports and is similar to the agreement between Canada and Japan by which temporary arrangements are made for students and tourists, although limiting strictly the right of permanent residence.

GERMANS QUIT ALSACE.

Reported to Have Withdrawn Troops to East Prussia.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 9.—It is reported here that the Germans have definitely evacuated Upper Alsace because of the necessity of utilizing every available man in the fighting in East Prussia.

BORDEAUX AWAITS NEWS OF VICTORY

People Confident Regarding Outcome of Great Battle in the North.

WARNING TO ALARMISTS

Drastic Measures Urged Against Those Responsible for Exodus From Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9, 9:55 P. M.
This afternoon's communique from the Ministry of War announcing a great battle along the entire line from Meaux to Verdun aroused intense interest, as this battle marks the first really decisive phase of the operations in the western theatre of war and will definitely decide whether or not Paris will have to stand a siege.

The same calm self-control and the same confidence in the result which has marked the French attitude since the outbreak of hostilities are again manifest in both the press and the republic.

A declaration in the Berlin Lokalanzeiter has aroused hilarity in military circles here. It says:

"After the battle which will definitely open to us the road to Paris, our Chief of Staff will have with M. Poincaré and his comrades a very clear and decisive conversation. The interview must be very brief. These gentlemen will do well to meditate their reply in time."

A small detachment of German reservists passed through Bordeaux to-day as prisoners of war. Questioned regarding the reports of German atrocities in Belgium, one of the soldiers said:

"Individual soldiers have not the right to massacre civilians, but when in a given village an officer believes the civil population fired on his men he makes a rapid inquiry and demands hostages, women, children, old men and priests. They are assembled in the square and all are shot by his order."

German Advance Checked.

In conversation with THE SUN correspondent a military expert here said: "The French and English forces now occupy better strategic positions than at any time since the invasion. The advance to Paris has been definitely checked."

That France is resolved there shall be no relaxation in her efforts is made clear by a circular addressed by the Minister of War to the generals in command enjoining less freedom and more order and discipline and putting them on their guard against the abuse of certain liberties which are usually granted. It adds: "It is indispensable that every soldier understand that he no longer belongs to himself, but owes everything to his country."

There is an able article in the Bulletin des Armes, the official army organ, by Vetterli, an Alsatian who is an ex-Deputy of the Reichstag. This coming from a German aroused great enthusiasm.

"Scratch a German and you will find a Thug, a robber and a pillager. Through him and he will lick your boots, for he is servile in defeat. Let him crush you, and you will see all the brutality and insolence of the parvenu. Wherever he passes ruin accumulates."

"Have courage, France. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your blood so nobly shed."

Comte Albert de Mun, a French Academician, writes in the Bordeaux edition of the Echo de Paris strongly condemning the alarmists, who are largely responsible for the swarms of refugees now flooding the whole south of France.

Would Silence Alarmists.

"Bordeaux has given me too warm a welcome for me to criticize it," he writes, "but I implore our hosts to examine their consciences respecting this scourge. Mere alarm is not the worst outcome of this sterile gossip and criticism of the authorities. The propaganda of those who have interests to serve by their accusations against the General Staff should be suppressed under heavy penalties. For the love of France let us impose silence upon these guilty ones."

Another famous writer, Jean Hebette, pays a high tribute to the action of the American Ambassador, Mr. Herriek, in remaining in Paris to face any eventualities. He says: "French opinion shall never forget how America's representative sacrificed his own safety and convenience for the general good."

The enrolment in the army of priests and members of religious bodies continues unprecedentedly. This is not only in all parts of France, but also in the colonies. The steamer Sachalin has brought from Constantinople many Assumptionists, Lazarists, Salesians and members of other sects. Boats arriving at Marseilles are bringing priests from Egypt and Smyrna. Actually there are nearly 5,000 members of religious orders under arms fighting for France.

Following the example of the Bank of France the Rothschilds and several other great houses have opened temporary quarters here, while the Court of Cassation has established courts. Senators and Deputies continue to meet unofficially daily in two theatres which are being arranged by Government architects with a view of holding a regular session of Parliament in them.

AIR PATROL OVER LONDON.

Naval Airship to Cruise Over City Night and Day.

By Central News of London.
LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Admiralty announced to-night that one of the British naval airships is to cruise over London both by day and by night.

The statement says that there is no need for alarm, and that on no account is an attempt to be made to fire at the airship.

Austrians Blame Defeat on Slab Spy System

Say People of Galicia Divulged Movements of Their Army to Russians by Smoke Signals From House-tops in Towns and Villages.

PRAISE THE COURAGE AND SKILL OF ENEMIES

By HERBERT DUCKWORTH.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—(Delayed.)

According to private despatches received here the Austrian headquarters staff attributes the defeat of the Austrian armies to the Slav spy system, which has been brought to a fine art. The Austrian staff asserts it can prove that the movements of the army around Lemberg were divulged to the Russians by means of smoke signals from house-tops.

It has been the practice, the Austrians believe, for the people of Galicia to send up different colored smoke through their chimneys when the movements of the Austrian army became known in the towns and villages. Thus a certain kind of coal would give black smoke. Wood

was burned to give white smoke. The method would probably never have been discovered were it not that a spy was caught and confessed before being shot. The Galicians are also accused of heliographing information to the Russian outposts by means of sacred mirrors bearing the figure of Christ on one side as they passed, their heads bowed, in processions through the streets. Lighted candles placed in windows were also used as signals for the despatch of secret information. The Austrian headquarters staff appears to be acting honorably toward their foes and pay tribute to the Russians, who, they say, are brave and ingenious in military movements, their artillery being excellent.

Austrian attempts to foment anti-Russian revolutionary propaganda among the Slavs in Galicia appear to have failed.

marks the turning point in their history, replacing, as it does, windy Russian rumors by a solid political basis of hope."

ZANGWILL ASKS JEWS TO SUPPORT THE ALLIES

Says Great Britain Will Protect Them if Relieved From Teutonic Nightmare.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Israel Zangwill has

written to the London Standard an appeal to Jews of neutral countries, and especially America, to support the allies against Germany. He says:

"Although the most monstrous war in human history was 'made in Germany' and although Germany's behavior in this war is as barbarous as her temper in peace, I note with regret that a certain section of Jewry in America and other neutral countries seems to withhold sympathy from Britain and her allies. In so far as these Jews are German born their feelings for Germany are as intelligible as are mine for England, but in so far as they are swayed by consideration of the interests of Russian Jews, to whom Germany and Austria are offering equal rights, let me tell them that it were better for the Jewish minority to continue to suffer, and that I had the sooner lose my own rights as an English citizen than that the great interests of civilization should be subverted by the triumph of Prussian militarism."

"And in saying this I speak, not as a British patriot, but as a world patriot. Disloyal and disgusted by the inhuman ideal of the Gothic Superman, I am well aware that Germany's press agent paints Germany as the guardian of civilization, an angel fighting desperately against hordes of savages imported from Africa and Asia. But if we are using black forces it is for white purposes; she is using white forces for black purposes. But not even certain Jews of Russia will continue to suffer, once England is relieved from this Teutonic nightmare."

"The assurance I have been privileged to obtain from Sir Edward Grey that he will neglect no opportunity of encouraging the emancipation of Russian Jews here to-day."

The bonds and notes will be divided into five sections of \$500,000 each, redeemable at periods of six months, beginning October 1, 1915.

The loan bears 5 per cent. interest and was given out at 97.50. Leading international bankers who are in touch with the German situation said last night that there will be no participation of American bankers in the German war loan. It is believed that some softening of the attitude of American bankers on the matter has been made by German interests. The opinion in Wall Street banking circles is decided that the financial resources of the country will be conserved for home necessities and requirements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A German war loan of 1,000,000,000 marks in treasury bills and unlimited State loan has been announced in Berlin, according to a despatch received at the German Embassy here to-day.

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